ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S STORY OF HIS EFFORT TO REACH PEKING.

His Little Army Forced to Fight Almost Every Foot of the Way, Both Advancing and Returning.

REACHED ANTING ON JUNE 13

A SMALL TOWN WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF THE CHINESE CAPITAL,

Where the Force Was Engaged for Two Days Before Deciding to Return to Tien-Tsin.

SUPPLIES

AND WAS HAMPERED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF WOUNDED.

Hundreds of Boxers and Imperial Troops Killed During the Long, Contested March.

ARMORY FINALLY CAPTURED

AND LARGE STORES OF RICE AND AMMUNITION SIEZED.

Four Americans Killed and Twenty-Five Wounded-Foreign Ministers Safe in Peking on June 25.

LONDON, June 30, 3 a. m .- The adventures of the hard-fighting allies under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, twelve miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defense until relieved-all this is told in a dispatch from Admiral Seymour received by the Admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows:

"Tien-Tsin, June 27, via Che-Foo, June 29, 10:05 p. m.-Have returned to Tien-Tsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 13 two attacks on the advanced guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with consid-On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Lang-Yang in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with about one hundred killed. Our loss was five Italians.

"The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back an the enemy were driven off with a hundred killed. Two of our seamen were wounded

"We pushed forward to Anting and en gaged the enemy on June 13 and June 14, in flicting a loss of 175. There were no casu

"Extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16 to re turn to Yang-Tsun, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Pe king. After my departure from Lang-Yang on June 18 by Boxers and imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 400 to 500 killed. Our casualties were six killed and fortyeight wounded. These trains joined me at Yang-Tsun the same evening

"The railway at Yang-Tsun was found entirely demolished, and the trains could no be moved. The force being short of provisions and hampered with wounded compelled us to withdraw on Tien-Tsin, with which we had not been in communication for six days, and our supplies had been cut

"On June 19 the wounded, with necessaries, started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was ex- | being made, and tell me, if you can, where perienced during the whole course of the river from nearly every village, the Boxers, when defeated in one village, retiring to the next and skillfully retarding our ad vance by occupying well-selected positions from which they had to be forced often at the point of the bayonet, and, in face of galling fire, difficult to locate

"On June 23 we made a night march, arriving at daybreak opposite the imperial armory above Tien-Tsin, where, after friendly advances, a treacherous heavy fire on the opposite river bank. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Major John who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns. The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them The armory was next occupied by the com-

"Determined attempts to retake the ar mory were made on the following day, bu unsuccessfully. Found immense stores of pattern. Several guns were mounted in ou defense and shelled the Chinese forts lower

"Having found ammunition and rice, we June 35. The armory was evacuated and gregating \$330,000.

the forces arrived at Tien-Tsin on June 26.

American 4 French 1 German 13 Italian 5 Japanese 2 Austrian 1 Russian 10

MINISTERS IN PEKING JUNE 25.

Chinese Government Was Then Trying

to Protect Them. LONDON, June 30, 3 a. m .- There is absolutely no authentic word as to the whereabouts of the members of the legations, althought abundant reports from Chinese sources say that they were safe a few days ago. The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says: "An imperial decree has been sent to all the viceroys advising them that the foreign ministers were safe in Peking on June 25, and affirming that the government would protect them. This is authentic and reliable. I received it through a high Chinese official having means of communication from the capital to Shanghai by courier to Pao-Ting-Fu and thence by telegraph. There is no doubt that the Chinese government fully recognizes what the safety of the ministers implies at the present time, and for this reason there is no less uneasiness about them."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, under yesterday's date, says: "Chinese officials declare they have imperial authority for stating that the foreign ministers left Peking for Tien-Tsin via Pao-Ting-Fu on June 28. They had passports and were escorted by a strong body of Chinese troops. It is impossible to verify this statement, and the consuls here are not disposed to place much faith in it. Jung Lu. former generalissimo of the Chinese forces, who was dismissed by the Empress dowager when she designated Pu Chun as heir apparent to the throne, has promulgated an order to all viceroys and governors not to obey imperial edicts issued since June 16. This is interpreted to mean another coup d'etat is foreshadowed and it is believed that a new Emperor will be proclaimed."

The British consul at Che-Foo wired the Foreign Office yesterday that a message from Peking to the toatal of customs at Tien-Tsin said the foreign legations were

still at Peking. The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Thursday, says: "The unexpected arrival of an edict late last night from the Emperor and Empress dowager prevented the departure of Li Hung Chang northward on the United States cruiser Brooklyn. Arrangements for his sailing had been quietly completed by United States Consul Robert M. McWade and Commander McLean, of the Don Juan de Austria. The possibility of a rebellion in Canton and the imperative necessity of the organization of a properly armed and reliable corps of 10,000 men are among the chief reasons for the edict detaining Earl Li. One hundred and thirty pirates and Boxers were beheaded yesterday by Li's orders to terrorize lawbreakers. The United

A dispatch from Shanghai of yesterday's date says the position at Chung-King is very critical and that the steamer Pioneer has been detained.

States ship Princeton has been ordered to

Hong-Kong reports that the Viceroy of Kwang-Si province has called out the militia for service in case of emergency. The householders are being compelled to pay for the cost of the mobilization.

The Chinese legation at Berlin has received a dispatch from Li Hung Chang at Canton representing that the legationers are about twelve miles from Tien-Tsin, and Paris advices say that the Chinese legation there has received a similar message.

A dispatch from Shanghai says: "It is officially announced that the Russian vice admiral, Alexieff, will take command of the allied forces in the north."

According to a dispatch from Yokohama divided opinions were expressed at the last meeting of the Japanese Cabinet. The ministers of war and marine and their supporters urged that Japan should undertake the suppression of the rebels in China, while another section contended that Japan ought to confine her efforts to the protection of foreigners.

Advices from St. Petersburg report ab normal activity in naval circles. The reserve, it appears, is about to be called and ten torpedo boats are being prepared for nediate dispatch to reinforce sian Pacific squadron.

Lord Wolseley, in an interview published this morning, says: "China possesses every requisite for overrunning the world. She has a population of 400,000,000, all speaking the same language or dialect, readily understood from one end of the empire to the other. She has enormously developed wealth and still more enormous natural wealth awaiting development. Her men, if properly drilled and led, are admirable soldiers. They are plucky and able to live on next to nothing. Moreover, they are absolutely fearless of death. Begin with the foundation of millions upon millions of such soldiers as these men are capable of

BRITISH LOSSES.

Twenty-Five Marines Killed and

Ninety-Seven Wounded.

LONDON. June 29 .- In the House of Commons to-day the parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, announced that the British losses with Vice Admiral Seymour's forces, which, turned to Tien-Tsin on June 26, were: Killed, Capt. Herbert W. H. Beyts, Royal Marines, and twenty-four men; wounded, seven officers and ninety-one men. Mr. Brodrick added that the return of the foreign casualties were incomplete, but the total was supposed to be sixty-two men killed and 212 men wounded. In conclusion Mr. Brodrick said that the most recent reports which had reached the government pointed to the legationers being still at Peking.

Notes from Gold Land. SAN FRANCISCO, June 29 .- The steamer Zelandia, which arrived here to-day, eight days from Cape Nome, brings word that smallpox has broken out on board the steamers Santa Ana and Ohio. These vessels have been placed in quarantine at Egg

The Zelandia reports the loss of the bark Hunter and the schooner Eclipse, en route from Dutch harbor to Nome. The crews of the wrecked vessels were picked up by the steamers Valencia and Ranier.

The United States ship Rosecrans went ashore at Cape Ramahoff, but got off safey with the assistance of the tug Meteor. It is estimated there are 30,000 persons at Nome. Newcomers are reported all at sea on account of the wholesafe jumping of claims, and trouble is predicted.

The Alaskan Commercial Company eceived from Nome ten boxes of gold, ag-

OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON.

Much Apprehension for the Safety the American Minister and Other Foreigners.

BE STILL IN

BUT NO LATE NEWS HAS BEEN RE-CEIVED TO THAT EFFECT.

Assurances of the Chinese Viceroys of Little Value in the Present State of Affairs.

KEMPFF'S LATEST DISPATCH

HE SAYS THE MINISTERS WERE NOT WITH SEYMOUR'S PARTY.

And That He Does Not Know Their Whereabouts-Instructions Prepared for General Chaffee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Seymour's forces, in spite of the assurances from the Chinese Viceroys that they were with him, has produced a feeling of apprehension as to the fate of Mr. Conger and the other foreign ministers at Peking. The opinion in official circles here is that it is now imperative that a force of Christian troops make their way to Peking as speedily as possible. Immediate action is needed. The final settlement of China's fu-

ture can be arranged in the future. The Navy Department this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff, dated Che-Foo, June 29: "Peking relief expedition now in Tien-

Tsin with 200 sick and wounded. Ministers and Peking party not with them. No news from them.' The department also was advised this

morning that Admiral Remey on Brooklyn has arrived at Hong-Kong, en route to Taku. The Brooklyn will sail tomorrow for Taku via Nagasaki

The President is quitting Washington for his Canton home to-night full of confidence that the situation in China has improved. though it is fair to say that all the members of his official family do not agree with him in that conclusion. Indeed, the days news, limited as it was, to a single cablegram from Admiral Kempff and the preparation of instructions to General Chaffee, set out nothing calculated to strengthen the hopes of the friends of the foreign ministers and the missionaries who have now been silent for fully two weeks. Kempff's cablegram was a disappointment in his confession that he knew nothing of at these prompt and spontaneous evidences the whereabouts of the missing people, and there are many expressions of wonder that | can only reply to each and every such neither that officer nor any of the foreign naval commanders at Taku have been in- thority of law for the acceptance of any genious enough to establish some system of syping so as to learn within two weeks what has taken place at Peking. Still, it is said at the Navy Department that Admiral Kempff apparently has done as well as any of the other commanders in getting the news and that it would be manifestly unfair to pronounce criticism upon him until all the facts develop. If there has been any partment. fault, Admiral Remey, who should arrive at Taku within a week, according to the short message he sent to-day from Hong-

Kong, will make the fact manifest. CABINET MEMBERS UNEASY. None of the members of the Cabinet who were present at to-day's meeting could see Chinese situation. Secretary Hay was not present, nor was Secretary Gage, but the other members said that nothing had been heard from the ministers stationed at Peking, and this fact was causing the greatest alarm for their safety. It was stated that every possible effort was being made to secure intelligence of their whereabouts, but up to this time without results. When the Cabinet meeting broke up a little before 1 o'clock there could be no doubt that the members shared the general depression at the lack of news from Minister Conger. While unwilling to admit that hope for his safety was fast fading, they felt that their gravest fears might be realized

Relative to the interesting story that an international accord has been arrived at as to the protempore settlement of Chinese trouble, State Department officials say that while the United States is not a party to such an agreement, if the European powers and Japan have come to an understanding on the basis set out, the result should be welcomed by all who have no selfish designs to satisfy. It is, course, not yet possible to predict accurateassume officially towards such a combination nor whether the government could be made necessary by a desire to preserve the unbroken traditions of the United States

in its relations with foreign nations. INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHAFFEE. Secretary Root devoted the afternoon to the preparation of instructions to Brigadier General Chaffee, who has been assigned to the command of the troops ordered to China, and after a conference the President approved them with only a few verbal changes which did not change their general character. Although Secretary Root would not make public the text of the Chaffee instructions, he said that, generally speaking, General Chaffee had been ordered to look out for the interests of the United States in China, to avoid entangling alliances, to act concurrently with the general interest to do so and in a word to continue the policy that has marked the actions of the United States government in China. These instructions will be telegraphed to General Chaffee at San Francisco in order to reach him before his departure on the transport Grant on Sunday evening. Secretary Root said that in

Battleship Oregon Ashore.

SHANGHAI, June 29 .- It is reported here that the United States battleship Oregon is ashore on the WORRYING THE ADMINISTRATION island of Hoo-Kie, in the Mi-A-Tau group, fifty miles north of Che-Foo, and that a steamer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company has gone to her assistance.

LONDON, June 30. - The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, PEKING | says: "The United States battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Hoo-Kie 'island, thirty-five miles north of Che-Foo. Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson & Co., are sending her assistance."

WASHINGTON. June 29 .- Up to midnight to-night no official news had been received in Washington bearing on the report that the battleship Oregon had gone ashore north of Che-Foo. Early last week Adt miral Remey was directed to send this ves- | TEXT OF ALLEGED AGREEMEN' sel from Hong-Kong to Taku. Captain Wilde is her commander. She left Hong-Kong last Saturday night, two days ahead of her expected departure, and had on board, in addition to her regular crew, 164 sailors and marines brought to Hong-Kong from Manila by the Zafiro. The distance she had to travel was about 1,500 miles and the calculation of the naval officials here was that if the vessel made record time she would be at Taku in six days. To-day is the sixth the Oregon has been on her WASHINGTON, June 29 .- The fact that | voyage, so that in all probability she must Minister Conger was not with Admiral be in the vicinity of Che-Foo if she maintained her reputation as a fast battleship.

sary it would be an easy matter to modify General Chaffee's instructions by cable to Nagasaki, which would be the first port visited by the Grant after her departure

from San Francisco. Secretary Root was asked if any more troops would be ordered to China, and he replied, "Not yet," but intimated that the further action of the War Department in that matter would be governed entirely by the exigencies of the situation. To-day's instructions are supplementary to his original orders "to proceed to Peking by way of Nagasaki and Taku."

The following statement is published by

the War Department: "The War Department is daily in receipt of letters and telegrams from all sections of the country tendering the services of individuals and organizations in the event of war between the United States and China. To all these there can be but one reply. By the act of March 2, 1899, the President was authorized to raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, which volunteer force 'shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor and not later than June 30, 1901,' and by the act of April 22, 1898, the volunteer army of the United States can be maintained only during the existence of war and shall be raised and organized 'only after Congress has or shall have authorized the President to raise such a force or to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States.' It therefore rest with Congress, and not with the President, to increase the volunteer force, and while the War Department cannot be other than gratified of patriotism on the part of the people, it tender of assistance that there is no auvolunteer troops other than those now in

the service." Secretary Hay, who has, been severely taxed by the exhausting labors thrown upon him during the present heated spell, was indisposed to-day and remained at his home, while Assistant Secretary Hill looked after the routine business of the State De-

NEWS FROM MISSIONARIES.

Letters and Cablegrams Received by Boards at New York.

NEW YORK, June 29.-The international committee of Y. M. C. A. to-day received the least change for the better in the from Secretary Lewis, located at Shanghai, the following answer to a cablegram sent to him last Monday, asking for information concerning Robert R. Gailey, in charge of the work at Tien-Tsin, and his family "Gaileys are believed to have escaped. Unable to communicate with them as the telegraph line is broken to Tien-Tsin. Have applied to consul at Che-Foo to try to obtain further particulars."

> A letter showing that the disturbance in China is widespread has been received by A. D. Vandenburgh, who is in the business department of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, at 156 Fifth avenue. The letter is from Mr. Vandenburgh's brother, Dr. E. E. Vandenburgh, a medical missionary at Nodoa, in the Island of Hai-Nan. The letter, which was written about the middle of May, states that there was a band of robbers a thousand strong in the mountains back of Nodoa. The town is pinety miles inland, and without protec-The townspeople wanted the mis sionaries to let them have their guns, so they could fight the robbers. The missionaries declined, on the ground that the treaty forbade such a course. The rob name of "Loi." They are supposed to be an offshoot of the Boxers.

> In his letter Dr. Vandenburgh says "Lately the thieves just below here have been robbing and pillaging, and they took one boy about fifteen years old up in the hills near here and held him until \$300 was paid, a very large sum for these people The Christians in a village called Slakheve, we had to refuse them. At that village they have built a square fort two stories, and fourteen feet high, of mud bricks, so as to be able to keep the thieves away from their gates. The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one

the secretaries of the Presbyterian board. to-day sent the following cable to the Rev W. O. Elterich, secretary of the mission at Che-Foo: "Spare no expense to save Presbyterian missionaries. Dr. Brown also cabled the Rev. George Hitch at Shanghai as follows: "Order Ku-Ling missionaries to port. Cable particulars. Where is Morris?

Ku-Ling is a mountain town 450 miles u; the Yang-Tse river, and fifteen miles from the river. The steamers on the Yang-Tse are run by foreigners, but there are Chinese forts all along the river and if trouble should extend down to that region, th missionaries at Ku-Ling would be cut off from the civilized world entirely. Morris referred to is the Rev. Dr. Morris He is supposed to be at Ku-Ling, as are two medical missionaries, Drs. Samuel and airs. Boyd were also there at last accase the progress of events made it neces- counts.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CONSULS AND TWO CHINESE VICEROYS.

> iscussed by the Cabinet at Washington Yesterday, but Not Ratified, and May Be Rejected.

SUBMITTED BY MINISTER WU

WHO IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE RE-CEIVED IT FROM SHANGHAL.

Doubt Cast on Its Genuineness Be cause Cousul Goodnow Has Said Nothing About It.

NINE ARTICLES PROVIDING FOR shows that the consuls have not yet signed. PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

The Powers Reported to Have Agreed on a Plan for Maintaining the Status Quo in China.

partment was to-day made acquainted with consuls and the Viceroys looking to the protection of foreign interests in the South ern province in China. The first step to this end was indicated in Secretary Hay's cablegram of last Wednesday to the American consuls in China asking them to take direct action instead of waiting on possible communications with Minister Conger. Thus authorized Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, and probably several others in the south began negotiations with th Viceroys and taotais of their respective districts. The outcome was the nine arti cies of agreement. The text is withhel here from publication, but it is understoo that its general purpose is to make neutral the Chinese treaty ports at Nan-King and Han-Kow. The neutralization would in volve the withdrawal of foreign men-ofwar from the treaty ports and also of any foreign troops or sailors, leaving to the Chinese authorities and the residents Shanghai and the other ports the preservation of order. At Shanghai, the foreign settlements have organized a very effective home guard, so that this port would be much safer as a refuge for foreigners than any other in that part of China, in the event that the neutralization scheme is

rut into effect. The agreement is believed to have come to the State Department through Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister here, and is probably one of a number of identical notes addressed to the European powers and the United States. Before it can become effective it must receive the formal approvai of the government here, and to that end the matter was laid before the Cabinet at were ever quite similar to those now pro-

The Cabinet failed to ratify the agreement at to-day's meeting. In fact the document, in its inception and various stages of development, was regarded as properly open to such doubt as to warrant the belief that the foreign consuls, as a body, certainly never entered into th agreement. In addition to the subjects above mentioned as forming part of the agreement, it appears that the consuls bound themselves to acquit the Chinese government of any responsibility for rioting, murder and pillage in the treaty poris if any foreign warship should enter such port in violation of the agreement. No safeguard was even interposed to secure the exemption of warships whose commanders might be unaware of the state of affairs in the treaty ports and the prohibition against their entry. There was apgarent conflict between some of the proagreement bore the appearance of a rough memorandum, which the Cabinet concluded could never have received the assent of all of the foreign consuls, even supposing that some of them might have become frightened into acquiesence. Therefore no steps were taken even to ascertain by direct inquiry of Consul General Goodnow whether the agreement was authentic, and he had signed it. It was simply assumed that if he had done so, he would have acquainted the department, being in ready cable communication. So the matter was

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

The Agreement as Cabled to Chirese Minister at Paris.

PARIS, June 29.-It was announced o-day that the Chinese legation here had communicated to the French government the text of a document cabled by the Viceroys of Nan-King and Han-Kow, June 27, which is an agreement between the Viceroys and consuls at Shanghai whereby. subject to certain conditions, the Viceroys undertake to protect the missionaries and foreign merchants in south and China. The document, which was sent for ratification by M. Delcasse, consists of nine articles. The text of the cablegram of the Viceroys to the Chinese minister in Paris, follows

"We, the Viceroys of Nan-King and the protection of missionaries and foreign merchants in the southern and eastern parts of the Chinese empire, have ordered the governor of Shanghai to submit to all the consuls and to combine with them in the following agreements:

have in view the protection of the lives and properties of missionaries, and of foreign nd Chinese merchants without distinction. "Art. 2. It is understood on both sides that the Shanghai concession shall be protected by the foreign powers.

"Art. 3. The Viceroy of Nan-King and the Viceroy of Han-Kow formally engage to protect the properties of missionaries and merchants in the valley of the Yang-Tse Kiang and in the ports of Foo-Chow and Han-Kow. Orders have been given by them to the local authorities in the various provinces, forbidding the spreading of false news and directing the arrest of the

"Art. 5. Should the end warships to the Yang-Tse Klang without the consent of the viceroys and

sible for the misdeeds or massacres result-

foreseen misfortunes.

proach or anchor near the Woo-Sung forts or those in the valley under any pretext, not even for the drill of sailors, in order to avoid any misunderstanding or un-

"Art. 7. All the foreign powers under-

take not to permit their warships to ap-

proach or to anchor in the neighborhood of

the Shanghai arsenal, and not to permit their sailors to approach the ammunition manufactured in the arsenal and intended for use against rebels and the protection of missionaries and merchants. Should, however, a Viceroy or governor withdraw any (ammunition?) he must not be suspected. "Art. 8. In places thus far devoid of troops missionaries and foreign travelers are not to go, in order that they may not expose themselves to any danger whatever. "Art. 9. The protection of the Shanghai concession shall be carried out with the | NEW greatest calmness and with an absence of ostentation, for, in the present excited con-

dition of the people, the slightest alarm might provoke disorders, of which evilminded persons could take advantage to instigate dangerous agitation. "If other action is taken than that here expounded, it will be impossible to protect

the lives and property of natives and for-

The consuls have not yet signed the agreement, but are waiting authorization from their respective governments. The Viceroys conclude by instructing the minister, in the interest of the various provinces of southeast China, to submit this arrangement as quickly as possible to the French minister of foreign affairs and to beg him | SHIVELY to accept it. Information received apart from the cablegram to the Chinese minister

M. Delcasse informed the Cabinet council to-day that the Viceroy of Yunnan had telegraphed that M. Francois, the French consul, and his party, who left Yun-Nan-Sen, June 24, had reached Tong-Hai, half way to Ton-Quin, June 27, safely. The Viceroy, it was further announced, had caused the ringleaders of the mob, which attacked the Francois party June 7, to be beheaded. The French government, M. Del-WASHINGTON, June 29 .- The State De- casse further said, was in receipt of a cable dispatch saying the Viceroys of Nanthe terms of the agreement between the King and Han-Kow guaranteed the safety of the foreigners in the central and southern provinces, where order, it is asserted has thus far been undisturbed.

TO MAINTAIN THE STATUS QUO. Agreement Between the Powers as to

Spheres of Influence. PARIS, June 29 .- A representative of the Associated Press was informed to-day that as a result of negotiations between the powers, an agreement had been arrived at which provides for the maintenance of the status quo as regards spheres of influence and commercial agreements and also re specting the nature of the guarantees and compensations which will be demanded from China. According to the understanding the international army of occupation will consist of 80,000 men. Russia and Japan will provide 12,000 each, Great Britain will provide 10,000 men, France 8,000, and Germany, America and the other powers 5,000 each. The Russian army corps in Siberia. which has just been mobilized, will only cross the Chinese frontier in the event of being aggravated.

LOCAL POSTOFFICE CASE.

Washington Officials Ignorant of Al leged Protest Against McGinnis.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 29.-A dispatch paper here stating that Senator Beveridge, not having been consulted as to the appointment of General McGinnis as postmasto-day's session. As already stated, there | ter at Indianapolis, had declined to concur | their minds or they do not care to express is precedent for the neutralization of treaty | in the same. At the Postoffice Department | a preference for any candidate. ports in time of war, but the conditions any knowledge of any trouble over this appointment was denied. In fact, nothing definite could be learned at the department

> First Assistant Postmaster General Heat has telegraphed here denying the storie that he has or will resign.

A postoffice has been established Buddha, Lawrence county, Indiana, with John Beasley as postmaster.

The agent sent out by the Treasury Department has reported adversely on the proposition to put an elevator in the public building at Terre Haute. He says it would cost \$7,500 and would accommodate only four persons daily, that being the average number that ascend above the first floor.

BACK TO THE OLD HOME.

President and Mrs. McKinley Leave

Washington for Canton.

WASHINGTON, June 29 .- President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington at 7: c'clock to-night via the Pennsylvania road for Canton, where they are to remain for several weeks. With them also went Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. P. M. Rixey, the President's physician, and a stenographe from the White House. The party occupied the private car Grassmere, forming part of the regular express for the West, which is scheduled to reach Canton about 16 o'clock to-morrow morning. and Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, were at the station to say good-bye. As the train pulled out the President ap- handbill. This document contains only a peared on the platform of the car and lifted his hat to the assembled crowd, and Mrs. McKinley waved a good-bye with by Champ Clarke in the House of Repreher handkerchief from the car window. The President looked well and appeared to be in excellent spirits. thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and the President hopes to enjoy a season of comparative rest and quiet before returning to the capital. Only the more im-

be disposed of here. NEW STEEL TRUST.

portant matters requiring his attention will

be referred to him, and routine affairs will

Tool Companies Combining with Fifty Millions of Capital.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 29.-Representa steel manufacturers of the country have result of this meeting is the announcemen that within thirty days (unless something unforeseen occurs) the combination will It will be known as the Crucible Steel Company of America, will operate under a New Jersey charter, and will be capitalized at \$50,000,000. It will have its headquarters here and be practically a Pittsburg concern, as the big majority o its capital is represented in this city. from manufacturers and others interested and as soon as this feature assumes tangi shape the company will be formed. The Union Trust Company, of this city 'Art. 4. In ports where foreign warthips are lying they are authorized to re- will act as registrar in the deal. rany, Crescent Steel Company, Labelle

Steel Company, Howe, Brown & Co., An-

derson, Dupuy & Co., and Singer, Nimic

MAY BE THE TICKET NOMINATED AT KANSAS CITY NEXT WEEK.

Western Democrats Said to Favor an Eastern Man as the Nebraskan's Running Mate.

YORKER IS PREFERRED

AND WILLIAM SULZER IS A MAN OF THE BRYAN MOLD.

Silver Republicans and Populists Hopeful of Securing the Nomi-

IS A POSSIBILITY

nation of Mr. Towner

INDIANA MAY GET THE HONOR IF IT

I-Am-s-Democrat Hill on His Way West, but Not Likely to Be

Well Received.

DOES NOT GO EAST.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE PLATFORM

EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO STRAD. DLE THE SILVER QUESTION.

Characteristic Interview with George Fred Williams-Bryan Still

for Sixteen-to-One.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29 .- The "running mate" problem is as conspicuous here as it was at Philadelphia, and at this distance the guessing is fully as indiscriminate. There are plenty of candidates, men who want the honor, and one does not hear so much about declinations as there were among the Republicans. The aggressive men are Sulzer, of New York, and Towne, of Minnesota, while the names in the background form a basis of speculation, there being such men as Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana, and Judge A. B. Parker, of New York, who are considered as available. The belief is general that some kind of an indorsement from Colonel Bryan would be sufficient to name the candidate, but it will be a bold man who will dare to proclaim that any one particular candidate is the choice of the man already determined on for President. There are not enough delegates here to even give an intimation of from Indianapolis was published in a local what is likely to occur. Dispatches received here from different sections indicate

that the delegates who have been sounded

on the question have not as yet made up

There is an impression that good politics of the situation would mean the selection of a man from New York, and if a satisfactory candidate cannot be found there the next best thing to do would be to go to Indiana. Western Democrats would be glad to have an Eastern man named who would add strength to the ticket in that section. From the Nebraska point of view, and, in fact, looking at the map from Kansas City, Indiana might be considered last. Both New York and Indiana are considered battle grounds. Both were carried for Mc-Kinley in 1896, but the confidence of the Democrats in their ability to reverse the vote in Indiana and the strong hopes they entertain of carrying New York is one of the interesting features of the situation. It is this condition that causes the Democrats to talk of a vice presidential candidate from one of those States. There will have to be more delegates in the city and something like alignment of forces for and against certain candidates for Vice President before even guesses can be made with any degree of intelligence.

SULZER BADGES. If Mr. Sulzer is not nominated for Vice President it will not be on account of any lack of booming on the part of his friends who are here. The managers, with B. D. O'Connell at their head, are losing no opportunity of making known the fact that Mr. Sulzer is not only in the race but that Secretaries with portraits of the men, are being dis-Root, Wilson and Hitchcock, Postmaster tributed to all who will wear them, while another method of campaign adopted in spreading broadcast a small few words and quotes from a speech made sentatives, in which the Missouri man said: "In this distinguished presence, I nominate for Vice President William Sulzer, of New York, who is faithful to the cause at all times, in all places and under all circumstances. I honor Mr. Sulzer for his courage, his honesty and his fidelity exhibited amid environments which would discourage, dishearten and appall a more timid man."

An interview with Mr. Sulzer, telegraphed from Lincoln and published here. quotes him as saying that he stood with Bryan on the Boer question and every other question. He also declared that the New York delegation would do whatever is best for the party and if the convention wants 16 to 1 the delegation will not op-

General E. S. Corser, of Minnesota, who is now here, is making arrangements for the silver Republican convention, and at the same time is doing all he can to make Towne's nomination possible. present intention to have an early conference between the committees of the Ponulist party, the sliver Republican party and the Democratic national committee, with view of securing some kind of agreement committee of three leading promoters was for furthering Mr. Towne's candidacy. It appointed to-day to close up the details. Is quite probable, however, that the Democratic national committee will refuse to take any responsibility in the matter, on the ground that it is a subject for the convention and not the committee to consider. The desire of the Populists and Among the prominent manufacturers now sider. The desire of the Populists and in the combination are the Park Steel Com- Silver Republicans to secure the nomination of Towne recalls a similar proceeding at the Populist convention in St. Louis in 1896. It was known that Bryan was t